

LABOR CARRION

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Death Removes Howard, President of I. T. U., At Colorado Springs

Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, died of a heart attack at the Antlers Hotels in Colorado Springs, Colo., on Thursday of last week.

Mr. Howard, subject to heart attacks during the last few years, went to his room in the hotel and lay down on his bed. A short time later his wife, Mrs. Margaret Howard, went to the room and found that he had died, apparently in his sleep. He came to Colorado Springs the previous Sunday to attend a meeting of the trustees of the Union Printers' Home, an institution that had been the object of his special care, and which had been almost entirely rebuilt during his administration. He had attended a session of the board just before going to his hotel room.

Burial took place last Tuesday in the cemetery plot at the Union Printers' Home and was attended by a large number of labor leaders and personal friends.

Born in Illinois

Charles Perry Howard was born September 14, 1879, in Harvel, Ill. He received only a primary and grammar school education in schools of his native state and Kansas, and was working at the age of 13. In earlier years he had been employed both as miner and railroad worker. Becoming a member of the International Typographical Union in 1907, his ability gained early recognition and he became president of the local union in Portland, Ore., and in 1916-18 was president of the Central Labor Council in that city. During the world war years he was a conciliation commissioner for the United States Department of Labor and at various times addressed the workers in shipyards, the oil fields and army construction camps. For some two years following he was editor of the "Maintenance of Way Journal," organ of the workers in that branch of railway employment.

Early Recognition Gained

In 1920 Howard was elected a member of the A. F. of L. delegation representing the Typographical Union, and from that date forward his rise in both his own organization and the national labor movement was rapid. President Gompers named him chairman of the shorter work-day committee at the 1923 convention of the A. F. of L., which committee brought in an able report in relation to the conditions of textile workers in the South. In the previous year Howard had been elected first vice-president of the I. T. U., and upon the death of John McParland in 1923 succeeded to the presidency. He was confronted with a politically hostile executive council, due to two "parties" which had developed in the organization. He immediately asserted himself and the rights of the office he occupied, and, though defeated for the following term, two years later witnessed his triumph over his opponents, together with the entire ticket of which he was the head. Since 1927 he had been the I. T. U. president, and each succeeding election, with only one minor exception, the Progressive "party," of which he was a member, had been victorious, with increasing majorities. It was in May of this year that he was

defeated for the presidency, and his term would have expired in September.

His incumbency of office witnessed tremendous gains by the organization and complete revolution in many of its policies, methods and business administration.

Named on Important Committee

In the American Federation of Labor conventions, following his second election, he became a member of the powerful resolutions committee and continued in that position each year until 1936. One of his first addresses to that body was in defense of free speech for friend and foe, when an attack had been made in the convention on an editorial in the Scripps-Howard papers which had criticized the A. F. of L. and its leaders. In the 1931 convention he supported the committee's recommendation on the subject of unemployment insurance and warned of the dangers of political control of such a movement and the practical impossibility of having the tax burden borne by the employing interests, where, he contended, it rightly belonged, on another occasion remarking that the employing interests would be more interested in having the government take

unemployed in preference to ~~the workers~~ to provide jobs for the workers.

Shorter Work-Week

He advocated, in 1932, that Congress make a declaration on the shorter work-week, which is now an actuality in the recently enacted law. He opposed the A. F. of L. making pronouncements on religious and moral questions, defended that body's policy in making reports upon the records of congressmen and senators, openly criticized interpretation of the law by the N.R.A. board, warned against the tendency of federal judges toward interference in internal union affairs. He was a pioneer in the movement to increase the membership of the executive council of the A. F. of L., and to permit industrial organization of unions in the mass production industries "under the banner of the A. F. of L. and in accord with its ethics."

It was on these two latter policies that he came into conflict with many of the leaders of the parent body and which finally resulted in his becoming connected with the Committee for Industrial Organization. In one of the annual conventions he, with others, brought in a report laying down in detail a plan of procedure for organization work along industrial lines, but which he believed would protect the rights of the craft unions.

Sees Idea Prevail

In the San Francisco convention, in 1934, he and those who believed with him, were in a measure triumphant when the committee brought in a report recommending an increase in the executive council to fifteen members, which report was adopted. The same convention also adopted recommendations for organization along industrial lines, under federal charters, in the auto, cement and aluminum industries, and recommended intensive organization work among steel workers. Developments of the Committee of Industrial Organization and Howard's connection therewith are matters of recent history and wide divergence of opinion. Suffice it to say that while active in its promotion and ever ready to defend what he believed to be right he had never sought the lime-light nor is there any record that he supported many of its later developments and so-called leaders who attached themselves to the movement.

Warehouse Employers Request Investigation Of Strike Conditions

The strike of warehousemen, members of the C. I. O., continued unabated this week, and was augmented on Monday last by the addition of the warehouses of six stationery firms to the list of struck concerns. The strike now affects some twenty-two warehouses and more than five hundred workers.

Paper firms and sanitary supply firms, closed last week, asked for the January termination date and made signatures of agreements contingent upon the union's renewal of current contracts in hardware, drug and grocery warehouses with January termination dates.

The union countered with an offer to sign contracts until April 15, 1940, with the provision that in 1939 wage negotiations might be asked, but no strike could take place over this issue.

Termination Dates of Contracts

Union officials declined to sign a general contract because they said the attempt by men in one section of the industry to better their conditions might force the entire membership of 6000 out on strike.

The union had settled all wage, hour and working conditions of the agreements with the stationery firms except the termination date. Wages were raised from 55 and 62½ cents hourly minimums to 62½ and 70 cent minimums, except by Carlisle, which did not deal through the association.

Approximately ninety-six men went on strike in the stationery warehouses and sixty A. F. of L. printers, lithographers, pressmen and bindery workers declined to pass the picket line at the Carlisle plant, according to Eugene Paton, president of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union 1-6.

The union, although it met in a separate conference with B. M. Carlisle, president of the company, filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board that the Carlisle company had "attempted through its agents to intimidate and influence the warehousemen to change their affiliation."

A serious feature of the warehouse strike as it affected the stationery houses was that it interfered with the printing of election supplies, and it was said that the ability of the firms having the contracts for printing the ballots for the primary elections to complete those contracts was threatened.

Major Charles Collins, registrar of San Francisco voters, said the largest proportion of printing for the county was done by the Borden company. That firm was said to be unaffected by the strike.

Committee of Forty-three Aid

Strike of the warehousemen against A. Carlisle & Co., one of the six stationery firms struck Monday, was terminated late Tuesday last and the men returned to work Wednesday.

As the settlement of the Carlisle warehouse strike was announced the Association of San Francisco Distributors, of which the Carlisle Company is not a member, sent a communication to the Committee of Forty-three asking that body to investigate the strike situation and make its findings public.

A.F.L. and C.I.O. Unite In Campaign on Philco

In support of 10,000 union men and women locked out of their jobs on May 1, 1938, by the Philco Radio and Television Corporation in Philadelphia, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America have put Philco products on the "unfair to labor" list and have called for a national boycott of Philco radios and air-conditioning units.

Employees locked out when Philco closed its plant and moved away rather than renew union agreements are members of the U. E. R. and M. W. A. (a C. I. O. affiliate) and of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (an A. F. of L. affiliate).

The lockout ended five years of successful contractual relations at Philco, beginning in 1933. Officials of U. E. R. and M. W. A. attribute the sudden change of attitude toward unions to a shake-up in Philco management personnel.

With plans already completed and launched to transfer manufacture of its products to widely separated small open shop factories, the company asked as its price for renewal of the fifth year's contract (1) an end to the union shop, (2) wage cuts of 20 to 40 per cent, (3) abolition of 7500 jobs under the "new plan" of manufacture, (4) increase of working hours from thirty-six to forty-four per week, (5) cut in overtime compensations, and (6) abandoning of seniority and other job rights.

The Philco Radio and Television Corporation, of Philadelphia, and the Zenith Radio Corporation, of Chicago, have entered into stipulations with the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue certain representations in the sales of their products which are declared to be misleading.

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Relief for Strikers And Migratory Workers

TRAFFIC FATALITIES DECREASE
Fatal traffic accidents for the first six months of 1938 are approximately 16 per cent below the same period last year, according to Director Ray Ingels of the Department of Motor Vehicles.

\$30 A MONTH PENSION

A writ of mandate was sought from the State Supreme Court last week to order Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan to withhold the placing on the ballot of an initiative measure to allot \$30 per week in warrants to unemployed over 50.

SARDINE FISHERMEN'S DEMAND

Representatives of the United Fishermen of the Pacific this week proposed a price of \$11 a ton to all sardine plant operators during the coming season, it was announced by Frank Agliano, business agent of the union, following a three-day conference of union delegates. Bert Anderson, manager of the California Sardine Products Institute, said no meeting of operators was scheduled. "We can't operate at \$11," he said.

PICTURE TO INTEREST LABOR

The American premiere of a French motion picture of interest to members of labor will take place at the El Presidio Theater, Chestnut street, near Scott street, San Francisco, next Sunday, July 31. The victory of the French people in the bloodless civil war of 1648-1658, known as the "Fronde," has been made into a rollicking, spectacle comedy, with music, under the title of "Freedom in My Song," which has attracted the interest of labor wherever it has been shown, its sponsors say.

Communism and C. I. O.

Richard D. Hallett, chairman of the Washington local of the American Communications Association, a C. I. O. affiliate, made public a letter to Mervyn Rathbone, national president of the A. C. A., resigning his membership and denouncing numerous evidences of links with the communists which he claimed had been impressed upon him since he joined the C. I. O. unit, says a Washington, D. C., news item.

Hallett said that when he joined the A. C. A. early in 1937 his interest was in unionism, and that he "did not bargain to aid or comfort, or to support in any way, financially or otherwise, communism or any communistic agencies." He had, however, been bombarded with communications from a number of allegedly communistic "pseudopatriotic organizations," asking for support, and had also been "strongly urged by numerous representatives of the national office of A. C. A. to support these organizations." Among these organizations Hallett included the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Workers' Alliance of America and the International Labor Defense.

Refusal to certify as eligible for W.P.A. jobs some four thousand members of migratory farm families who have lived less than a year in California was determined upon by the State Relief Administration on the recommendation of Harold E. Pomeroy, State Relief Administrator, at a meeting here last Saturday.

The W.P.A. certification was one of several subjects, including cash relief for strikers, and a general survey of relief and welfare organizations, discussed by the commission in San Francisco.

A policy of granting camp care, but not cash relief, to men on strike was upheld.

Migratory Workers Problem

The state administrator said it was becoming more difficult for local governments to provide enough projects to carry on the W.P.A. program for those already eligible and named Shasta County as an example of unabsorbed needy.

"If these people are to be encouraged to stay in California," Pomeroy said, "then the federal government must inevitably assume a responsibility until they are assimilated."

In reference to cash for strikers, Pomeroy told the commission and labor representatives he believed in the rule of offering single men subsistence in state camps, instead of cash relief.

The question arose when Percy Fry, representing the Workers' Alliance, and the Labor Unions' Unemployed Council, asked the commission to authorize cash relief for men on strike against Oakland warehouses and the American Can Company.

Position of Pomeroy

Archibald Young, chairman of the commission, promised Fry consideration, when Pomeroy interposed:

"I'd like the commission to know the matter has already been given some consideration. Of course we are willing to take up any case as an individual, and it might well be that when a strike has been settled, or is about to be, and men presumably will return to work in three or four days, they would not be sent to camps."

"But I certainly would not consider the fact that a man was on strike any reason to exclude him from the camp care rule."

The commission upheld Pomeroy's contention.

JUNE WAGE ADJUSTMENTS

Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare, reports that through the activities of the Division during the month of June, 1938, \$10,700.63 was added to the earnings of women and minors in California. Of this, wage adjustments collected totaled \$3624.60 and affected 455 workers. In plants operating on a piece rate basis in the fruit and vegetable canning industry and in the nut-cracking and sorting industry, \$7076.03 was reported as audit adjustments, and paid and added to the earnings of 2839 women and minor employees.

During June, 112 complaints received from workers regarding non-payment of wages and improper working conditions were investigated and adjusted.

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Collective Bargaining Is Collegiate Term to Avoid Union Recognition

By JOSEPH A. WISE (I. L. N. S.)

The term "collective bargaining" is an invention of "our collegiate friends" as a "respectable" substitute to avoid mentioning trade unions and their recognition, and has been seized upon by company union proponents with the same purpose in view, charged Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, testifying at National Labor Relations Board hearings in Chicago.

Olander said that he would be willing to "go to almost any lengths" to obtain an opportunity to point out the error being perpetrated in this respect by the American Newspaper Guild in its effort to obtain jurisdiction over certain employees in the unionized mechanical departments and in the very largely unorganized "front office" forces of American daily newspapers, and for the further purpose of calling the attention of the National Labor Relations Board to an error that he believes has been committed in many preceding cases.

Law Must Be Considered as Whole

Olander testified under oath, in part, as follows: "The law, I presume—and I think everybody will agree—was enacted to be considered as one complete whole, having a general purpose, and that to pick out one of the items of procedure like that, and especially that of collective bargaining, and to deal with that as something independent of the general purpose, is an error so grave that I think I would go to almost any lengths to get an opportunity to point it out.

"Now, the term 'collective bargaining' as used today grew out of certain practices engaged in by trade unions, exclusively, as relating to the subject matter of the National Industrial Recovery Act; that is to say, the conditions of labor as between the worker and the employer. I say that grew out of a practice of centuries on the part of what today we call trade unions and was used nowhere else in the sense that it is used in the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Phrase Declared of Recent Origin

"It is traceable back to the days of the Roman Empire, and even beyond that, easily discernible in the history of the labor organizations of England, from which most of our labor law comes, except as we have changed it here, and certainly very clear in the life of our trade unions in the United States.

"Now, the phrase 'collective bargaining' was invented in relatively recent times as a substitute for the term 'recognition of the union,' and brought into being by our collegiate friends as a more respectable way of expressing it.

"Now, following the introduction of the use of the term 'collective bargaining' as a substitute for the term 'recognition of the union,' and returning to my question of respectability, enabling our col-

legiate friends to talk about labor problems without referring to unions, that term was widely adopted and furnished the background for the appearance of the company unions and the pretense on the part of a large group of employers that they were yielding to something desired by the workers and, indeed, to the unions themselves, by setting up independent collective bargaining agencies known as company unions.

Aside From Collective Bargaining

"An examination of the company union movement will show that the greatest menace in connection with them is not undue company influence, bad as that may be, but the fact that they deal exclusively with the subject of collective bargaining and that they are, in effect, if I may use this illustration, industrial prisoners, locked within the barred and guarded gates of an employer area or a plant area, or, to use the language of the act, an employee unit or a plant unit, with few, if any, functions to perform upon the outside, notwithstanding that there is a great multiplicity of questions bearing very directly upon conditions of employment that can not be settled in collective bargaining with the employer—that can only be reached through acts of Congress, acts of state legislatures, acts of city councils and the activities of a great mass of government bureaus.

"That is true in America; it is true in every country on earth. No nation has ever yet permitted private groups to decide all of these questions, and that in order for any of these organizations, whatever their affiliation, to function in a manner to effectuate the broad purposes of the National Labor Relations Act, their activities, their connections must be such as to give them an opportunity to engage in these broader outside activities.

Fundamentals to Be Kept in Mind

"Let me make this assertion: That is, in all the history of labor in this and every other country that I have ever read of or studied, there is not a single instance that I have been able to find where a group devoted exclusively to the subject of collective bargaining has ever left a sufficient mark to have its name remembered, and there are great numbers of instances of trade unions that never achieved the point of collective bargaining with the employers for their members, and yet they accomplished tremendous things in the interest of the working people, and my reason for referring as I do to the question is that I hope to call the attention of the National Labor Relations Board in this case to the necessity of going back, of continually watching the fundamental involved here; that is to say, the bearing of all this, of the decision on plant units and all other questions in relation to the act, upon the status of the worker, because it all tends there and has an effect upon that."

More than 75,000 Smiths are licensed to drive automobiles in California.

Byllesby Barred From Operating in Wisconsin

License of H. M. Byllesby & Co., Chicago, as a securities dealer in Wisconsin was suspended Monday last by the state banking commissioner on the ground it had kept its financial records so as to conceal the purposes for which large sums were disbursed and who received them. A Madison dispatch says:

"The commission, after lengthy hearings in May, reported the company paid to William M. Dinneen, when he was secretary of the state body regulating utilities and securities sales, large sums of money for a purpose still unexplained.

"Numerous other findings, including unexplained payment of \$254,000 to J. F. Forbes, San Francisco public accountant, and \$169,188 to Samuel Kahn, vice-president of the Byllesby-affiliated Market Street Railway Company, were made by the commission."

TRAFFIC PATROLMEN AT SCHOOL

Nineteen recruits to the California Highway Patrol now are attending a training school at Sacramento headquarters. They will receive thirty days of intensive training before being assigned to active duty.

"Farmers'" Initiative

Despite claims of its sponsors that the so-called "Farmers'" initiative measure, governing picketing and other matters with reference to unions, will qualify for the November ballot, claims are made that late information indicates there is still doubt.

Up to Thursday a total of 160,428 signatures had been certified to the Secretary of State, including final supplemental petitions from Los Angeles County.

It is therefore possible that the sponsors will be unable to qualify the necessary approximately 36,000 signatures before the final date of August 9.

Citizens are still asked, however, to report to the State Federation of Labor any irregularities they may have noted in the securing of signers to this petition.

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FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1938

The Westwood Incident

The disgraceful occurrence at the mill town of Westwood, Lassen County, last week, in which striking mill workers were attacked and driven from their homes by company employees, with or without the connivance of the civil authorities, reflects no credit on the mill owners, their adherents nor those whose duty it is to enforce the law and preserve order.

It was one of those instances, which have been so often exemplified in company towns, in which civil rights are ignored when the interests of the company are thought to be endangered. The company towns of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio have had many instances of such attempts to break up strikes and, sad to say, they were accompanied by many more casualties than the Westwood affair.

As this is written the problem confronting the authorities is that of the determination of the "refugees" to return to their homes, with or without the protection of the state and county peace officials. One courageous fellow, with a wife and six small children, announced that he had worked for the Red River Lumber Company (operating the mill at Westwood) for thirteen years.

"I own my home in Westwood," he said, "I'm entitled to live in it, and I'm going to live in it."

The sheriff and district attorney at Westwood said they would guarantee "all possible protection" if the strikers went back individually. And Attorney General U. S. Webb declared, "I can not keep the peace. I have no police force."

Governor Merriam's alibi needs more explanation than has yet been forthcoming.

"They (the refugees) came to me the day after the Westwood trouble," the governor declared, "and said they had been compelled to leave their homes and requested they be permitted to return and be protected."

"By protection they expected the state to maintain a force in Westwood to protect them in their homes and going to and from work."

"I told them frankly, after making an investigation through official representatives whom I asked to visit Westwood, that the state of public opinion did seem to make it inadvisable to return and I could not recommend to them that they go back at present."

The United States Commission which went over to Great Britain to study the country's labor laws found their own baby on the doorstep. British labor pointed out that the worst industrial conditions prevalent in the United States are creeping into Great Britain through the subsidiary companies of American firms.

Charles P. Howard

The death of Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, removes from the labor movement one of its ablest, most intelligent and courageous members.

In an A. F. of L. convention debate he once said, "I am one of those who are not so cowardly as to be afraid of being called a coward." On another convention occasion, when defending views that were not altogether popular, he remarked that if he were looking for the applause of the multitude some of the ideas he had expressed on various occasions indicated that he had shown very poor judgment.

These expressions—not to be construed as either self-praise or self-pity—typified the man. He could, and did, say "No" to friends when occasion demanded, and sometimes lost that kind of friendship. That is the sign, and oftentimes the attendant result, of true leadership. In any group his tall figure was commanding, and on any platform his mentality became immediately apparent and his arguments carried weight and received closest attention.

Charley Howard could not justly be accused of "boring from within," if the open expression of his views and their submission to scrutiny and criticism are deemed a legitimate and proper method. He made no pleas for sympathy, and in any field fought his opposition face to face.

His connection with the C. I. O. was announced in the very beginning as being strictly personal and in no sense representing his organization. Many, however, declared that the official and the personal activities of one in his position could not be separated in the public mind. He lost support and was defeated for re-election. Just how far his connection with the C. I. O. contributed to his defeat should not be judged by those not thoroughly familiar with the internal affairs of the Typographical Union, none of which, however, reflects in any manner upon the deceased leader.

He foresaw a better day for the workers of the world—for he was far-seeing—and could envision a labor movement strong and united. He has not lived in vain because of the known record of his accomplishments in leadership in behalf of those who toil.

Martin and the Communists

Homer Martin, the former Baptist minister, who led the campaign to organize the automobile workers, has learned something which he should have known before his organization was blanketed into the Committee for Industrial Organization—that the prime movers of that organization were dominated by the communistic element, having its seat in Moscow.

Martin suspended four officials of his union, the United Automobile Workers of America, a few weeks ago, charging them with "communistic leanings." He said:

"We have evidence their every action has been dictated by Moscow. We do not intend for Stalin, Hitler or Mussolini to run our organization."

The four officers on trial this week were Vice-Presidents Richard Frankenstein, Walter Wells, Ed Hall and Wyndham Mortimer. Two weeks ago George Addes, secretary-treasurer of the union, was stripped of his office and expelled by the executive board.

Both factions in the internal war are said to have many supporters among the "rank and file," and each has made attempts to interest John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., in their side of the controversy. But Lewis has diplomatically indicated a "hands off" policy. Following out communistic tactics, friends of the accused mobbed the trial proceedings last Monday and the trial had to be postponed until the following day.

Misleading Measure Fails of Approval

The initiative measure sponsored by the "Women of the Pacific," and directed at labor union activities, has been abandoned, and authentic advices are to the effect that the proposal will not be placed before the people at the coming election.

This is due to the interest created in the attempt to defeat the proposed labor-baiting measure by labor newspapers and labor officials in the state. The measure was so palpably a plan to destroy organized labor that it succeeded in deluding nobody; and it is quite evident that those who signed the petition did so with the full knowledge that it was calculated to hamstring the unions. Although the "Women of the Pacific" were its ostensible sponsors, no one doubted that its real sponsors were the employers' organizations, principally in Los Angeles, who appear to have plenty of money to embarrass the unions, even if they do claim they are unable to pay union wages.

However, organized labor must not lose sight of the fact that another measure, equally vicious, and aimed at labor's destruction, has secured a place on the ballot and will be before the people for adoption or rejection. This is the proposal which the "California Committee for Peace in Employment Relations" is responsible for.

Professing that its purpose is to outlaw "sit-down" strikes, regulate picketing, define what constitute legal strikes, and restrict boycotts, coercion and the use of the highways, the petition for its being placed on the ballot is said to have been signed by 260,000 voters, which is considerably above the number required.

There is plenty of work cut out for union men and women in the time between now and November in placing before the voters of the state the real purposes of this initiative measure. When its real purpose is generally known there will be little doubt of its defeat. But the unions should be on guard against over-confidence.

The latest Gallup poll shows that after ten months of persistent harping that the "new deal" caused the present depression, a scant 30 per cent of the people believe it.

"Fighting Congressman" Jerry O'Connell of Montana, who had the endorsement of President Roosevelt and the opposition of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, has been successful in gaining the nomination for re-election to his seat in the House.

The refugees from Westwood, whose only crime appears to have been that they resisted a 17½ per cent cut in wages, are entitled to the "pursuit of life, liberty and happiness," but, according to Governor Merriam, if they want protection in this pursuit, they must provide it themselves. At least the state has no means of furnishing such protection!

Governor Merriam's press bureau is sending out publicity in an attempt to make it appear that the communists are particularly anxious to defeat him. Why the reds should desire the defeat of Merriam more than any other opposition candidate is not quite apparent. It is probable that the bright press boys are trying to capitalize on communistic opposition.

A candidate for political preferment who was turned down by the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor Political League at Santa Barbara is credited with using language at public gatherings scoring "shotgun endorsements" promoted by so-called labor leaders who have been notorious for selling unionism down the river to anyone who has the price," and that "the rank and file of labor know these fakers for what they are." Strange that, "knowing" these facts, the aspirant for office should still have sought their endorsement! Poor sportsmanship, we call it!

Highest Rate of Wage and Hour Act May Be Made Effective at Once

(American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service)

Although the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 prescribes that the sections fixing a minimum wage of not less than 25 cents an hour and a maximum work-week of not more than forty-four hours for employees in those industries coming under its jurisdiction shall not be effective until 120 days after the act was signed by President Roosevelt on June 24, there is no such limitation on the sections outlining the functions of the administrator of the act, whose authority begins as soon as he takes the oath of office. In view of the fact that the President has appointed Elmer F. Andrews, industrial commissioner of New York State, to be the administrator, it is, therefore, instructive to outline the major functions he is required to perform.

In brief, the administrator can:

Determine the industries subject to the act.

Appoint an industry committee for each industry. The committee, whose function is to recommend to the administrator the highest minimum wage rates which it believes will not substantially curtail employment, must include "a number of disinterested persons representing the public, one of whom the administrator shall designate as chairman, a like number of persons representing employees in the industry, and a like number of persons representing employers in the industry."

Approve or disapprove wage rates recommended by the industry committees.

In case of disapproval of the rates recommended by an industry committee, appoint another committee to make a second survey and submit recommendations.

Decide what classes of employees are exempt from the act because they are engaged in "executive, administrative, professional, or local retailing capacities, or as outside salesmen."

Issue regulations permitting the employment of apprentices, learners and physically or mentally handicapped persons at wages below the applicable minima.

Decide what constitutes "seasonal" industries which are exempted by the act from the ordinary maximum hour requirements for no more than fourteen weeks a year.

Make inquiries relative to working conditions in establishments coming under the act to determine compliance with its provisions.

Require the maintenance by employers of such records as are considered essential for enforcement.

Initiate and conduct enforcement proceedings in the United States courts.

The text of the act stipulates that the minimum wage rate shall be 25 cents an hour the first year, 30 cents an hour for the second year, with the minimum of 40 cents an hour reached by at least the end of the seventh year. It seems to be clear, however, from a close reading of the text, that neither the industry committees, which may be appointed immediately, nor the administrator, are limited to any minimum below the 40 cents per hour. That is to say, although the law establishes a minimum of 25 cents an hour for the first year, the administrator can raise that minimum to 30, 35 or 40 cents an hour at any time during the first year or thereafter if the industry committee of any industry, "having due regard to economic and competitive conditions," recommends that such an increase can be achieved without a substantial curtailment of employment in the industry.

This interpretation of the administrator's power to increase minimum wage rates to the 40-cent limit long before the end of the seven years stipulated by the provision of the act is affirmed by the "United States News," edited by David Lawrence, anti-labor columnist, nationally known for his opposition to legislation benefiting working men and women. In a question-and-answer analysis of the

functions of the administrator in this connection the "United States News" says:

"Does all this mean that the administrator may move at once to establish a minimum wage standard above 25 cents an hour and up to 40 cents an hour?

"Indeed it does. No limitation other than that of formal procedure and consideration of economic consequences, is placed upon the speed with which the 40-cent level might be reached."

It will be recalled that the American Federation of Labor Wages and Hours Bill definitely declared in favor of an immediate national and irreducible minimum wage of 40 cents an hour. Evidently the authority of the administrator of the act makes it possible to realize this minimum long before the end of the seven-year period set forth in the act itself.

Comment on the News

I.L.N.S.

It's a great thing, that conference out in Chicago—with railroad management and railroad labor, without a handful of brickbats on both sides, locked in dispute.

Serious business it is, for managers say they will cut wages, and labor says it will take no less. Neither side has yielded an inch.

Yet the trains are all running. Folks are going about their business as usual. Nobody is stocking up food and other things in fear of a tie-up.

There's no talk about strikebreakers, nothing heard of company spies in the ranks of workers, no "citizens' committees" being formed, and nobody is calling somebody else bad names.

Instead they are sitting quietly and coolly in a council room, debating their differences—so calmly and politely one might think it was a White House conference.

Business is going right ahead and the country is making manful efforts to get out of its "repression" and get men back to work.

'Twas not always thus, even as the memory of man runneth. There was a time when barbarism and the law of the jungle ruled in railway relations with labor. There were strikes, and troops called out, box cars burned and equipment wrecked.

The railroads learned their lesson and out of that chaos has come orderly procedure across the council table—conference, conciliation, mediation and fact-finding.

Labor hears what management has to say and management listens to labor. There's mutual understanding of the problems of each side, and in the long run one side will yield or both will compromise.

If they don't, the National Mediation Board will step in and seek an agreement. If that fails, the board will ask both sides to accept arbitration. If that fails, too, the President will ask both sides to accept a fact-finding body, to report within thirty days. Only if that final effort fails is the possibility of a strike brought into the situation.

* * *

Under the dome of the national capitol a different story is being heard. The LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee is delving into labor methods of the Republic Steel Company.

Here it is a story of brutal beatings, of terrorism and tear gas, of faked and false propaganda spread to the public, and of hundreds of thousands of dollars spent to break up unions and form company puppets.

Editors have been intimidated into printing accounts of strikes and labor troubles in Republic communities palpably at variance with facts.

Editorial writers and reporters have been picked by steel magnates for dismissal from their news-

paper jobs because they were believed to be "out of sympathy" with the methods of such magnates.

Families of workers have been terrorized, the children of workers beaten, their homes invaded, the streets thronged with armed guards.

And yet, we're making progress. What we see in railroad industrial relations today envisions the dawn of another day in the realm of private industry.

With the scene in Chicago, industry cannot continue to abide by the law of the jungle and live by the sword.

* * *

Control and suppression of patents as a means of fostering monopoly in commerce and industry will be the starting point of the investigation of the joint legislative-executive monopoly inquiry, headed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, of Wyoming. The inquiry is getting under way for a thorough and comprehensive study of trade practices and methods and the extent to which the consuming public is exploited, profits inflated and ranges of production restricted through such means.

Washington Facts

By GEORGE L. KNAPP (I.L.N.S.)

Washington is looking for fireworks in the monopoly investigation—but not yet. The loud cry that this must not be a "witch hunt" will make the "new dealers" on the committee careful not only to be fair to monopolized industries, but to seem so. But since it is totally impossible to be fair to the public and at the same time give the monopolies what they want, the clash is sure to come and the sparks to fly.

By the way, it will be a decided help to labor readers, who have a large stake in this matter, to print the list of the committee:

Senators—Borah of Idaho, King of Utah, O'Mahoney of Wyoming. Representatives—Reece of Tennessee, Hatton Sumners of Texas, Eicher of Iowa. From executive commissions and departments—Thurman Arnold of Justice, Lubin of Labor, Patterson of Commerce, Oliphant of Treasury, Douglas of S.E.C., Ferguson of F.T.C. Executive secretary, Leon Henderson.

None of the congressional group has the reputation of Black, Wheeler and LaFollette for skillful and merciless cross-examination, though O'Mahoney is young enough to win that standing if he wants it. But there are several men from the executive branches who are not in the habit of letting any fact they want slide away from them.

* * *

Labor has an intense interest in this investigation. After all, it is a question whether business will lower prices when demand slackens or lay off workers, and monopoly always does the last.

"Big business" doesn't like the prospect. A book is just out which apparently was written to meet this investigation, deplored any attempt to spread competitive prices. "Regulative competition," it says, "seeks to restore something which has never existed in most modern industry." And it takes much comfort in the saying that "monopolies which come within the definition of the Supreme Court are of very narrow importance."

Seeing that the Supreme Court found no monopoly in a sugar combination which managed more than 90 per cent of the sweetening of the country, or a shoe machinery combination quite as extensive, the last statement has some basis. But the Supreme Court has reversed itself several times in the last year and a half.

The Czechoslovaks have held their Sokol festival in Praha as coolly as if Herr Hitler didn't exist.

Practical Solution of Rail Wage Situation

At the wage conference between the railroads and the railroad brotherhoods in Chicago this week labor demanded that railroads reduce their capitalization and dividends instead of cutting wages.

George M. Harrison, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, urged this alternative as his organization of eighteen railroad labor unions began presenting its side of arguments over the proposed 15 per cent wage reduction for 900,000 rail employees.

Harrison asserted at the meeting with the carriers' conference committee, headed by H. A. Enochs of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that railroads were overcapitalized and had been paying out too much in interest and dividends.

He said \$14,000,000,000 had been paid by railroads in interest and dividends during the past seventeen years.

The labor spokesman declared "interest on the debt"—not wages—was the railroads' problem and asserted the carriers' entire financial setup should be "run through the wringer."

The carriers have asked the 15 per cent wage reduction, contending it was necessary because of reduced income.

Noted Labor Economist Scores

Misleading Initiative Measures

In a strong appeal to the voters of California to oppose vicious anti-labor initiative measures, Rev. J. W. R. Maguire of Chicago, noted labor economist, addressed the radio audience of the state on July 20, under auspices of the California State Federation of Labor.

Father Maguire has taught labor economics for nearly thirty years, and has been active in the labor movement in the Middle West and East.

He is the author of the Limitation of Injunctions bill, passed by the Illinois State Legislature in 1925, and for many years has aided the Illinois, Indiana and Ohio State Federations of Labor in their legislative programs.

During his association with labor he has acted

as arbitrator in many labor disputes, and has settled a great many strikes. He was for some time a member of the Chicago Regional Labor Board under the N. I. R. A., by appointment of President Roosevelt, and was noted for his fairness to the workers.

Father Maguire is a past president of St. Victor College, Kankakee, Ill., a school for boys, and is now professor of economics of that institution.

The address was broadcast over the California Broadcasting Systems from stations KYA, San Francisco; KFBK, Sacramento; KFWB, Hollywood; KNJ, Fresno; KWG, Stockton; KERM, Bakersfield, and KFOX, Long Beach.

It was unfortunate that, due to the short notice on which he was obtained to make the address, advance publicity was impossible. In a later issue the Labor Clarion will print the address.

CORRECTING AN ERROR

An unfortunate error appearing in last week's Labor Clarion gave out the wrong date for the meeting of the California State Federation of Labor. The heading gave the date as September 12, although the text of the article gave the correct date, which is September 19. The convention is to be held in Santa Barbara.

CONDITIONS CHANGE

Uncle and niece stood watching the young people dancing about them. "I'll bet you never saw any dancing like this back in the nineties, eh, uncle?" "Once," he replied, "then the place was raided."—Montreal "Star."

Farewell to Ferries!

Last Sunday marked the passage of the San Francisco-Sausalito ferries of the Golden Gate-Southern Pacific Lines, when the Yosemite made her last trip and was headed for an Alameda shipyard to be laid up—forerunner of the time when the two immense bridges will have crowded these historic vessels from San Francisco Bay.

The men who navigated and serviced these stalwart little vessels for so many years in the service of Bay area residents—what of them? It is pleasing to learn that many of them will find berths, for a time, at least, in what remains of the service on other runs, and some with the Northwestern Pacific, which has been authorized to carry automobiles on its run from the Ferry building to Sausalito except during peak hours.

Those for whom positions can not be found by the company are entitled to "dismissal wages" by virtue of an agreement made some time ago.

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Repeal of Sales Tax Qualifies for Ballot

Judge Jackson H. Ralston of Palo Alto, general chairman of the Tax Relief Association of California, has issued the following statement:

"We have certified with the secretary of state 185,867 names to place on the ballot the proposed constitutional amendment which will repeal the sales tax, abolish taxes on improvements and tangible personal property, and provide for increased taxation on land values as a substitute revenue."

"In spite of severe and unusual efforts to prevent the securing of workers to circulate petitions and to keep them on the job, the return of petitions filled with names by workers influenced not to notarize them, the disappearance of petitions, and a general attempt to dissuade people from signing, more names than are necessary have been secured. Never in the long history of the initiative in California has such a campaign to prevent an issue coming before the people been witnessed. We consider such tactics a compliment to the measure, and the fear of its coming before the people a recommendation of it."

Asked if he feared future court action to stop a vote on the measure, Judge Ralston said: "In view of the fact that the law with reference to titles was amended by the recent Legislature to make it mandatory on the attorney general to draft all titles, and he did so in this case, we have no fear of any further steps that may be taken before any court to prevent our measure going on the ballot for the November election."

SOUTHLAND VISITOR

A. M. Gruber, secretary of the San Pedro Labor Council, and one of the best known figures in the movement in the Southland, has been a San Francisco visitor this week. "Pop," as he is familiarly known, is taking a vacation from his duties, and chose this city as an ideal spot—and it is hoped he will in no wise be disappointed.

AMERICANS IN CANADA

Department of State statistics reveal that there are 167,632 United States citizens living in Canada.

Questions and Answers

On Old-Age Insurance Provisions of the Social Security Act

Some 40 per cent of the total population of California has applied for Social Security Accounts under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. Because of the vast number of persons who come under this program this newspaper is publishing a series of questions and answers for the benefit of its readers.

Q. Would anything be left to my estate if I died after receiving monthly retirement benefits for six months?

A. The act provides that if you have not received in monthly Federal Old-Age Retirement Benefits as much as 3½ per cent of your total wages the difference will be paid to your estate. If your total wages are \$20,000 you will receive \$29.17 a month in benefits after 65, provided you do not engage in "regular employment." In six months you would receive \$175.02. As 3½ per cent of your total wages is \$700, your estate would receive \$700, less \$175.02, or \$524.98.

Q. Is there a minimum death payment?

A. No. For example, if a man had wages totaling only \$100 for services after December 31, 1936, in an included employment and before he reached age 65, his estate would be entitled to 3½ per cent of \$100, or \$3.50.

Applications for old-age insurance lump-sum payments (now payable) should be addressed to J. B. Cress, Manager, Social Security Board, 785 Market street, San Francisco, California.

Canadian Socialists Turn Down Communists

Questioning the sincerity of the new line of the Communist party, the Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth Federation has again rejected overtures for a united front, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Ottawa. The communists are told that they have a record of double-crossing and back-stabbing which is entirely incompatible with the trust and confidence in their honesty of purpose that is the indispensable condition precedent to any collaboration with them, formal or informal.

Since the Comintern became the champion of political democracy as a bulwark against Fascism, the Communist party in Canada has been seeking allies in strange quarters. Its organ, the "Daily Worker," has even hailed Major W. H. Herridge, former Canadian minister to Washington, who advocates a "new capitalism" run by the better elements, as a comrade in the good fight. Officially, the party lined up with Aberhart's social credit candidates in the recent provincial elections in Saskatchewan, though Aberhart admits no democracy in his organization, but selects candidates himself, and otherwise displays the "fuehrer" psychology—a mysterious vagueness, an unprincipled demagogic and crude intolerance.

Previous Declaration Cited

In its manifesto on the united front proposals, the C. C. F. points out that the Communist party in a declaration of policy in 1934 said: "The utopian social credit doctrine is a theory against the working class; it is a theory of regulated capitalism by which the workers would be regimented under the lash of capital through state regulation of credit."

The C. C. F. declares that as a Socialist party it stands for the fullest democracy and the rule of the majority. It expresses doubt of the bona fides of the Communist party's recently-found devotion to democracy because the C. P. is not democratic, but takes dictation from Moscow and is thus not a free agent.

Moreover, the communists' belief in rule by an ideological aristocracy sanctions the idea of the seizure of power by a minority. This means the rejection of appeals to reason in favor of the appeal to force.

The C. C. F. therefore affirms that its tenets and policies are so sharply in contrast with those of the communists that no plan of collaboration is possible.

Deck Officers Reply

Replying to a letter from officers of the Maritime Federation, which was given much publicity in local papers last week Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 authorized its president to reply. The reply is in part as follows:

"We wish to state that, due to the fact the Maritime Federation has departed from the purpose for which it was formed, the membership, at regular meetings on a coastwide basis, decided to withdraw from your organization, subject to ratification of postal ballot, which is now in progress.

"Due to this decision of our membership and other obvious reasons, . . . you must realize it is impossible for us to take part in any of your deliberations or to be bound by any promises or contract your so-called Joint Negotiating Committee might make with the Shipowners' Association or other employers.

"The question of our agreements now held with

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the shipowners, for renewal or amendments, is also on our postal ballot now being taken. . . .

"This postal ballot will not be counted until August 10, and the results then announced. Until then we must stay status quo regarding your request. This organization at all times is willing to co-operate for the best interest of the marine industry, but we feel that the membership as a whole should have a real secret ballot and vote on those all-important questions, and no committee should have the right to lay out a policy. We consider our previous experience with Joint Policy Committees have not been for the best advantage as far as Masters, Mates and Pilots are concerned.

"In conclusion, we will insist upon making our own negotiations with our employers, as authorized under the Wagner Labor Act, and we cannot consider any program binding on our membership which is arrived at by a group in the make-up and character of the Federation as at present.

"C. F. MAY,
President West Coast Local No. 90."

SHELLEY TO ADDRESS MEETING

John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council and Democratic candidate for state senator, will address an open meeting of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District Democratic Club at Collingwood Hall, Eighteenth and Collingwood streets, this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. Supervisor James B. McSheehy, campaign manager for Shelley, will introduce the speaker. An excellent program of entertainment will be afforded.

LUNDEBERG TO MEET GREEN

Harry Lundeberg, chief of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, left Monday last for the East Coast. It is reported that his mission is to confer with President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and Joseph P. Ryan, longshoremen and sailors' leader, relative to an A. F. of L. charter for the sailors here.

Mooney-Billings Rally

A "mammoth rally" marking the twenty-second year of imprisonment of Tom Mooney and W. K. Billings is to be held in the Civic Auditorium on Sunday, August 14, at 2 p. m.

The meeting will be addressed by "Fighting Congressman" Jerry O'Connell of Montana, and other speakers are advertised as follows:

Franck R. Havenner, Jack Shelley, G. F. ("George") Irvine, Harry Bridges, Jenny Matyas, George T. Davis, Ellis E. Patterson, William Mosley Jones, Sheridan Downey, J. Vernon Burke (chairman) and Herbert Resner.

The meeting will be under the auspices of the San Francisco Bay Area A. F. of L. Committee for the Freedom of Mooney and Billings, in cooperation with the Committee for Industrial Organization and the Railroad Employees' Committee for the Release of Thomas J. Mooney.

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Non-Partisan League Considers Governorship

J. Vernon Burke, state secretary of Labor's Non-Partisanship League of California, issued the following statement for the purpose of clarifying the League's position with reference to the gubernatorial campaign:

"Certain political prophets seem to know more about what Labor's Non-Partisan League is going to do than the League knows about it itself. It is, or should be, common knowledge that the League is now taking a poll of some fifteen hundred unions throughout the state for the purpose of ascertaining whom the majority of the unions desire to support in the gubernatorial campaign.

"In view of the fact that it will be utterly impossible to determine the results of the poll until such time as the vote is in, which will be some two or three weeks hence, we are hereby officially denying that we have taken any position with regard to the gubernatorial campaign.

"The result of our poll will be a clear indication of the rank and file sentiment of organized labor, and upon that basis will our position be determined. It will not, and cannot be determined prior to receipt of the ballots."

"CAN'T MAKE WATER RUN UP HILL"

One of the stock arguments against efforts of the government to improve economic conditions is, "You can't make water run up hill." When the first inventor started working on a pump the ancestor of the present day economic expert came around to tell him, "You can't make water run up hill." If the inventor had listened to that sage advice there would have been no pump. Water can be made to run up hill. The government, by taxation, supervision of money and credit conditions, and judicious spending, draws money from stagnant pools and makes it run up hill into the springs that feed the fresh, clear streams of business, industry and economic prosperity. "Priming the pump" is nothing new; we have been doing it ever since we invented modern banking and currency mediums. The question is, How far have we gone and how far will we eventually go?—I.L.N.S.

WHOLESALE PRICES ADVANCE

A general increase in wholesale commodity prices led by sharp advances in prices of farm products and foods caused the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index to advance 0.8 per cent during the week ended July 16, Commissioner Lubin announced this week.

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Run o' the Hook

By GEO. S. HOLLIS
President Typographical Union No. 21

Announcement of the death of Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, on July 21 in Colorado Springs, Colo., was received with the keenest regret by his limitless number of associates and friends.

Mrs. May L. Lowe of the "News" proofroom died last Wednesday morning at St. Luke's Hospital. She was removed from her hotel room to the hospital last Sunday night, apparently in a coma, and never regained consciousness. Private services will be held for her at 11 a. m. today from Gray's Mortuary, Post street at Divisadero.

A meeting of the sports committee of the union will be held at 7:30 p. m. Monday, August 8, at union headquarters, 16 First street. Members of the softball team and others belonging to the union interested in that form of sport are cordially invited to attend. The committee has designated Monday, August 15, as the date for a get-together of the golf-playing members of the union, the hour for the gathering being set at 7:30 p. m. The committee hopes all golf enthusiasts affiliated with the union will be present and participate in the preparation of plans for a golf tournament.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rasmussen and Mr. and Mrs. Pete Erdman of Elgin, Ill., visited the Pacific Coast last week, touring West by automobile. On leaving Yellowstone Park the two parties became separated, and when Mr. Rasmussen called at the headquarters of Typographical Union No. 21 they had not caught up with one another. Erdman and Rasmussen are members of Elgin Typographical Union No. 171.

D. S. ("Colonel") White, for more than a decade chairman of the "Examiner" chapel when he was actively engaged at the trade, but who has been on the retired list for the last several years, is reported to be seriously ill at his home in San Bruno. This will be unwelcome news to the members of the union, with which he has so long been affiliated.

Vic Spence of the "Examiner" is receiving hearty congratulations from the members of that chapel, the occasion being that his wife presented him with an 8½-pound baby boy. The newcomer was born at Palo Alto Hospital, Palo Alto, last Sunday night. Vic reports mother and child are doing nicely.

The daughter recently born to the wife of Don F. Hurd, secretary of Oakland Typographical Union No. 36, has been christened Donna Jean. Mrs. Hurd is a member of the Woman's Auxiliary

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to Oakland Typographical Union and has taken a prominent part in its conduct and activities. It is predicted that before the elders of the auxiliary realize it Donna Jean's name will be proposed for enrollment in the organization.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Charles Marshall, an old-time member of the chapel, has handed in his resignation as a member of the chapel. He was a jovial chap, and had a great fund of stories which he spread around the chapel. Charlie lives in Berkeley and will be glad to see any of the gang should they be over in his district.

We understand one of the night gang has been showing a beautiful diamond ring around. It is much too small for him, so there is much conjecture as to whom it is for.

We are in the midst of the vacation season just now, and many wonderful stories are being told of the fish that got away, but few of the gang have brought any back. However, the deer hunters are cleaning up the old rifles, and promise a large supply of venison as soon as the season opens. So beware, you cow herders.

The chapel extended its sympathy to Ross Wilson, copy cutter, on the death of his brother, Maynard M. ("Pete") Wilson, for many years a member of the Los Angeles "Examiner" chapel. Ross had just returned from a visit to the South, where he visited with "Pete" a day or two before the latter was found dead in bed.

Softball Notes

Having taken it in the neck twice from the California Cable Car team by close scores, the S. F. T. U. team will seek revenge Sunday. The game will be played at Aptos Playground, Ocean avenue at Aptos drive, near the El Rey Theater. The park is reached by either K or 12 car. Time: 10 a. m.

Anyone know a printer who boasts softball pitching experience? Then direct him to Aptos Playground next Sunday. Make sure he's there by 9:45 a. m.

Several potential chuckers are coming along by leaps and bounds, but "time waits for no man," and experience is paramount.

Hurry! Hurry! Hurry! Only three more weeks in which to try out for the team.

According to the statistical department, the team's three leading hitters in the past softball season were: Harvey Bell, .625; Frank Shea, .556; Paul Coontz, .471.

E. M. (Blacky) Blackford will direct the team during Harvey Bell's I. T. U. convention trip.

FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT CONCERT

The concert to be given by "The Bay Region Symphony" of the Federal Music Project next Tuesday evening, August 2, at 8:30, at the Veterans' Auditorium, will prove of special interest to lovers of symphonic music. A distinct musical novelty will be featured when the well-known young conductor, Leslie Hodge, presents a premiere performance in San Francisco of the "Shostakovich First Symphony." Conductor Hodge has chosen for the finale of this program the Prelude and Love Death from "Tristan and Isolde."

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The untimely demise of President Charles P. Howard, of the International Typographical Union, leaves a void in organized labor circles, particularly the International Typographical Union, not easily filled. He was a man of personal charm, probity and character.

Certain self-appointed "leaders" of mailers who seek to rehabilitate the M. T. D. U. by inviting all mailers to return to the fold of the M. T. D. U. are "modest" in their claims of powers that an alleged "new" M. T. D. U. should exercise over mailers, namely: That a mailer should have a seat on the board of governors on mailer affairs, control of organizers, traveling cards, sole judge of jurisdiction regarding mailers and mailing, that five members of "outlaw" unions and five members of M. T. D. U. unions be delegated to rewrite laws of the proposed "new" M. T. D. U.; requesting support of a movement said to be on foot by West Coast unions to propose the enactment of legislation to have the preamble of the M. T. D. U. laws incorporated in the I. T. U. Book of Laws.

It is reported the above propositions are to be presented by certain "self-sacrificing" mailer "leaders" to the mailer delegates at the Birmingham conventions. Failing to drag mailers out of the M. T. D. U. into an alleged mailers' international union, it is quite apparent these same alleged "leaders" of mailers seek to obtain domination over mailers by attempting to lead them into such an organization through a "back door," or an M. T. D. U. No laws enacted by the M. T. D. U., as history has shown, would prove of any benefit to mailers. Mailers need no mailer dynasty, neither in Chicago nor New York. One, the M. T. D. U., proved to be one too many. With all mailers in the M. T. D. U. there would doubtless be another instance of some M. T. D. U. statesman carrying a nice bloc of votes in his pocket for vote-trading purposes—a likely bargaining for political preference by certain mailer statesmen by selling the mailer vote to the "highest bidder" or "down the river" to maintain certain mailers in fat political jobs. The "outlaw" unions, also the new I. T. U. mailer unions, have shown conclusively that mailers need no intervening organization in the I. T. U. to function as mailer unions. That their benefits, moral and financial assistance, accrue to them by their membership in the I. T. U., not an M. T. D. U. The mailer interests would be advanced immensely by withdrawal of the mailer injunction.

From trustworthy source it is learned that if all mailer unions observed the five-day law it would mean employment of some one thousand more mailers.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

The July issue of the "California Labor Market Bulletin," released last week by Edward L. Nolan, state labor commissioner, shows decreases in employment and payrolls in June, 1938, as compared with June, 1937. Average weekly earnings, however, increased from \$29.22 in June, 1937, to \$29.27 in June, 1938, an increase of 2 per cent. The total number of wage earners employed in manufacturing establishments covered by reports filed with the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement in its monthly survey of employment and earnings for the week ending nearest the 15th of June was 175,704, a decrease of 16.8 per cent when compared with the number employed (211,242) in the same establishments during the corresponding week of June, 1937. These data are for 1912 representative manufacturing establishments, employing more than 65 per cent of all the wage earners in California manufacturing plants.

The campaign for the union label is always on.

Russia or "Comic" Opera?

By an Observer

To establish "a better relationship between labor and management is the high purpose of this act," said President Roosevelt when he signed the National Labor Relations Act on July 5, 1935.

Did he intend the act to establish a better relationship between government and communists controlled groups?

Did he intend the act to be used to nullify legitimate contracts honestly and democratically arrived at between workers and employers?

Did he intend the act to be used by minority groups of trouble-making communists and their supporters, whose aim it is to destroy existing unions?

"No!" is the emphatic answer of anyone of intelligence who has studied the act and believes the President's pronouncement.

But today in California, under interpretation and action by certain officials of the National Labor Relations Board, the answer is a loud "Yes."

A day at the hearing being conducted by Trial Examiner Charles A. Wood in the alleged cannery conspiracy case now being heard in Oakland makes one ask, Is this a Russian purge trial or "comic" opera?

Under orders of Examiner Wood witnesses are forbidden to even talk with others in the case at recess, or away from the hearing, and even limited rights of conferring with counsel have been imposed.

Even two Alcatraz convicts, without benefit of citizenship and accused of murdering a guard, now being tried in federal court, were assigned counsel by the court, and are permitted to discuss their problems fully with such counsel.

In Examiner Wood's hearing if a witness casually draws a slip of paper from his pocket for any reason, the Labor Board aides pounce on him.

Examiner Wood is going far afield, and even into detailed questioning relative to trade practices and costs of the entire cannery industry, the cost of cans, financial set-up of firms not parties to the action, the residence and duties of ranch foremen, and other matters.

Why not inquire into the sugar industry, the tin mines, the label makers and many other industries that play a part in the canneries?

Witnesses are questioned as to what hotels they stopped at on various occasions, when they retired, and when they arose.

Why not ask them if they wore nightgowns or pajamas?

Close to 10,000 pages of transcript have already been taken. Add to this the salary and expenses of the staff, value of time lost by witnesses, and consider the cost in relation to what may be proven, and the whole picture appears more ridiculous.

Known communists ousted from A. F. of L. unions, and members of the communist press are there, and do little odd errands at the direction of the N.L.R.B. staff.

Useless, sometimes silly, questions are asked and re-asked, and sarcastic comments and incidents of impudence dot the record.

Witnesses are detained week after week and deprived of the right to pursue their own business and means of livelihood.

The whole affair resembles either a C. I. O. communist attempt to cripple A. F. of L. unions and their activities because the C. I. O. lost out in the canneries, or a scheme to prolong employ-

ment for a group of government money grabbers intent on prolonging the "comic" opera.

It is time that some of our good, honest American senators and representatives in Congress knew what was going on and did something.

This is election year. Let us all ask them to take a look in at the hearing of "Whispering Wood" without identifying themselves.

Let us find out at election time if they are in favor of the undemocratic practices that are daily being imposed on honest Americans by an agency of our government.

Do you want to pay taxes to be deprived of your rights as free citizens?

What have Senator McAdoo and others to say about this abuse?

Did President Roosevelt intend such practices to be carried on when he signed the National Labor Relations Act July 5, 1935, to establish "a better relationship between labor and management"?

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

"It is evident that no democracy can long survive which does not accept as fundamental to its very existence the recognition of the rights of its minorities," said President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a letter greeting the twenty-ninth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Columbus, Ohio, recently.

M'TAVISH A BUSINESS MAN

Mr. A.—Is there any truth in the report that MacTavish has bought the gasoline station? Mr. B.—Well, I don't know for sure, but the "Free Air" signs have been taken down—Streatham "News."

A Backward Step

(Chester Rowell in "Chronicle")

There are two measures proposed to limit picketing and striking, one of which is unconditionally pernicious and the other of which, though well sponsored, seems on the information now available to be exceedingly doubtful. The one would deprive labor of nearly all the rights which it has so long and so painfully struggled for and which are now universally recognized by informed persons. This one, however, may not get on the ballot. The other does not go so far, but apparently it would deprive a union of the right to picket a particular non-union shop as part of a general campaign to unionize an industry, unless the workers in that particular shop were the ones seeking to unionize it and themselves did the picketing. The right of peaceful pickets—riotous picketing is not here in question—to give notice by their presence that a particular shop is non-union has been so widely recognized that this would be a distinct step backward.

William W. Hansen - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
Geo. J. Asmussen - - - - - Secretary
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Nurses' Union No. 19923

Nurses' Union No. 19923, although meeting some of the difficulties which have beset all labor organizations at times, is beginning to gain prominence and respect for its dauntless determination to survive.

A transfer of civil service and public health nurses who were in this local will become effective August 1, 1938. This action was imperative, as those employed by the state and county are needful of the parent organization, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, to forward their political advantages.

The field is now opened for organization of all non-civil service nurses, both graduate and certified undergraduates, into Local 19923. This group of private hospital nurses, industrial nurses, office nurses, etc., look to economic advantages, that is, support of labor for its growth and employment of its members.

In regard to employment of union nurses, several bona fide American Federation of Labor unions have had in the past union nurses in attendance at their picnics, balls, dances, banquets, etc. This is a protection against "preventable hazards" and gives considerable comfort to those attending union functions to know they are protected against any little mishap and are under the care of a graduate registered union nurse.

The union urges placing of nurses whenever possible and in this way to patronize union labor and give employment to nurses of American Federation of Labor Nurses' Union No. 19923.

WESTWOOD MILL RIOT

("Napa Daily Register")

Infuriated citizens of Westwood, Calif., routed a band of unionists last week amid fierce rioting and shooting in which 2000 men fought each other with rifles, picks and ax handles. That, of course, is one way of settling a dispute. Its chief drawback is that it fails to settle anything. It merely spawns new hatreds and worse grievances. The action of the Westwood citizens is understandable. Their chief livelihood is drawn exclusively from the lumber mill which union action had closed down. Naturally, the citizens wanted the mill open, their jobs back, and bitterly disliked the union's intrusion. However, if it did nothing else, the unfortunate episode clearly pointed to the urgent need in California of a more sane and temperate method of settling conflicts. Employment relations must be clarified and codified through our law-making machinery if violence is ever to be halted!

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 22, 1938

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary John A. O'Connell excused, and Delegate William Ahern appointed secretary pro tem.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Credentials—Hotel and Apartment Clerks and Office Employees No. 283, Frank C. Branch, May Bryan, Jennie Clifford, Charles L. Cook, Amy Fuhrer, Corinne H. Johnstone, Earl E. Jones, John E. Meister, Harry B. Odell and Mary Sullivan; Laundry Workers No. 26, Lawrence Palacios, Margie Hackett, Tillie Clifford, Al O'Connor, Charles O'Connor, Mary Quirk, Joe Gregory, Harry Korts, Mary Kutter and Roy Burnham; Hoisting Engineers No. 59, V. S. Swanson, Pat Clancy and C. L. Casebolt.

Communications—Filed: Minutes Building and Construction Trades Council. California State Federation of Labor, instruction to affiliated organizations in regard to conduct of the state political campaign and to indorsement of local candidates for offices where the Federation has made no selections or recommendations. Lithographers No. 17, stating they have indorsed John F. Shelley for state senator for San Francisco. Similar statement on behalf of Shelley by Construction and General Laborers' Union No. 261. Office Employees No. 21320, transmitting copy of agreement signed with Mutual Drug Company. Operating Engineers No. 64, statement that they have in-

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.

Boussum Photographic Studios, 2320 Mission, 133 Geary.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

Fern and Olga Beauty Salon, 248 Powell.

Florsheim Shoe Company Stores.

Fordeiner Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

Haas Bros. Candy Stores.

Howard Automobile Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Photo-Chrome Company, 4240 Hollis, Emeryville.

Pig 'n Whistle Candy Stores.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Standard Oil Company.

Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster streets.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

Woolridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

dorsed John F. Shelley for state senator. Similar statement by Painters' Union, Local No. 19. Nurses' Union No. 19923, statement that they have affiliated with the Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

Referred to the Secretary: Request of Photo Engravers' Union No. 8, that an invitation be sent to the International convention of Photo Engravers, to be held in Houston, Texas, August 15-20, to hold their next convention in San Francisco.

Referred to Officers: From the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, indorsing applications for two harbor front improvement projects, one requiring a grant of \$32,808.60 and one of \$94,455.00.

Referred to Label Section: Announcement of declaration of unfairness of Probert Manufacturing Company of Los Angeles.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Application for boycott of Rehder's Restaurant, 135 Bush street, by the Local Joint Executive Board. American Federation of Musicians, 1450 Broadway, New York, transmitting a donation of \$250 to the Mooney-Billings Defense Fund.

Convention call of the California State Federation of Labor, to the effect that the Council is invited to send two delegates to the convention to assemble at the New Armory in the City of Santa Barbara in the week beginning September 19, 1938. Nomination of delegates to be held at meetings of the Council to be held next two weeks, and election to be at the weekly meeting thereafter.

Report of the Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy between Hairdressers and Cosmetologists No. 148-A and the Fern and Olga Beauty Salon, at 248 Powell, lengthy discussion was held showing that the operator does not pay the union scale of wages and also refuses to require two operators to pay their delinquent dues to the union; committee recommends, first, that the union card be removed, and that the place be declared unfair, and that when pickets are placed each picket be furnished with a sign indicating the place that is being picketed. In the matter of controversy of the Riggs Optical Company, in the Flood building, with the Optical Technicians and Workers, it was shown that the Riggs Optical Company is habitually persecuting former union employees wherever they may work, and seeking to prevent them from obtaining work; committee recommends the name of this firm be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List," and that the medical fraternity, friendly to labor, be requested not to patronize this unfair concern. In the matter of complaint of Radio Electrical Workers B-202 and Steamfitters No. 509 against the Dial Radio Shop, at 1955 Post street, it was shown that the shop failed to pay the prevailing union scales, and persists in the practice, wherefore committee recommends that the shop be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List." Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Window Cleaners reported that they have difficulty in securing the wage con-

ditions demanded by them from the Bohemian Club, and are likely to enter a formal complaint against the club in the near future. The Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen are engaged in organizing activities and meet with success in most cases, but anticipate difficulty with Hastings' store, on Kearny street. The Millinery Workers reported favoring Delegate John F. Shelley and his candidacy for state senator. Similar report from Machinists No. 68.

Receipts, \$1260; expenditures, \$370.30.

Council adjourned at 9 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

WILLIAM AHERN, Secretary pro tem.

BAKERY DRIVERS' ARBITRATION

A. T. Shine, Oakland tax appraiser, has been selected arbitration chairman between East Bay wholesale bakeries and the Oakland Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union. Arbitration will be over the union's demand for vacation with pay as established by a San Francisco award. The fight caused a brief tie-up of bakeries. The other two arbiters—Milton Marks, bakers' attorney, and James Galliano, union attorney, picked Shine.

PREMIUM ON LONG MEMBERSHIP

An amendment to the constitution of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, submitted by the San Francisco Local Joint Executive Board to be acted upon at its coming convention in San Francisco, provides that any member of the international in continuous good standing for twenty-five years shall be exempt from monthly dues and entitled to all the rights and privileges accorded paying members.

Tim Reardon's Report

The following is a recapitulation of the June report of T. A. Reardon, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, to the governor's council:

The division of labor standards in the United States Department of Labor has produced a sound film entitled, "Stop Silicosis." It is for all those interested in this subject and can be used by them without charge except for the cost of transportation both ways. Anyone desiring this film should write to the Industrial Accident Commission, State building, San Francisco.

The compensation department is taking action to protect injured employees from excessive fees by lawyers and urges that matters of this kind be called to the attention of the commission.

The Division of Industrial Welfare added \$7076.03 to the earnings of 2839 women and minors during the month of June in the nut cracking and sorting industry.

The Division of Immigration and Housing reports a notable increase in complaints on ranch camps and renewed movement to adopt the suggested squatter camp ordinance which has been prepared by this division. It is carrying on an intensified activity in the inspection of housing conditions, and the beneficial results by compelling recalcitrants to comply with the law or get out of business is having a decided effect for the betterment of housing conditions throughout the state.

The Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, in comparison with June, 1938, and June, 1937, shows a decrease in the number of complaints of violation of labor laws, wage claims collected, wage claims settled and criminal prosecutions started.

The moving picture entitled, "More Dangerous Than Dynamite," as promulgated by the Division of Fire Safety, is now ready for public view, and for the first time was shown at the seventeenth annual convention and institute of the Northern California Association of Cleaners and Dyers, held in Santa Rosa on July 15 to 17, inclusive.

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UNION MADE SUITS

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\$45.00

Usual Consistent Quality

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716 Market Street

Union Tailors

Labor Day Committee

Minutes of Meeting Held Saturday Evening, July 23, 1938

Called to order at 8 p. m. by Chairman John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present excepting Sergeant-at-arms Dan Cavanagh, who was excused.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communication—From the Art Commission, stating that the use of the Municipal Band for the Labor Day celebration in the Civic Auditorium on the evening of Labor Day will be granted.

Chairman Shelley reported the appointment of additional committees, as follows:

New Committees Appointed

Transportation Committee—Chairman, A. Cancilla of Chauffeurs No. 265; H. Foley, Street Car Employees, Division 518; Jack Hayes, Street Car Employees, Division 1004; Peter Andrade, Teamsters No. 85.

Visiting Committee—Chairman, John Spalding of Plumbers No. 442; R. G. Johnson, Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1076; Harry Watkins, Retail Furniture and Appliance Salesmen No. 1285; P. Z. Hayes, Street Car Employees No. 1004; Joseph Mezza, Bricklayers No. 7; Dan Del Carlo, Glass Workers; F. B. Nixon, Carpet Layers; E. Waddell, Window Cleaners No. 44; Nonie Cordes, Waitresses No. 48.

Parade Committee—Chairman, Daniel Haggerty; Gerry Rhodes Auto Salesmen, Local No. 960; Michael Coll, Glass Workers; Eddie Burns, Musicians No. 6; Joseph Fitzgerald, Sheet Metal Workers No. 104; Tom Nickola, Bartenders No. 41; J. D. Brown, Asbestos Workers No. 16.

Grand Stand Committee—Chairman, Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30; Stanley Leavelle, Building Service Employees No. 14; Michael Foley, Street Car Employees, Division 518.

Music Committee—Chairman, Phil Sapiro; Eddie B. Love, Clarence H. King.

Reports of Committees—The Uniform Committee will meet every Tuesday night at Room 204, San Francisco Labor Temple.

Float Regulations

The Float Committee will meet each Tuesday evening in the Building Trades Temple to assist in devising designs and giving plans for the building of floats. Will issue permits for all floats permitted in the parade. Submitted a written report containing the following recommendations and advice: "That no float be allowed in the Labor Day parade carrying any commercial signs, and that no flags or banners be acceptable but those of the United States of America, the American Federation of Labor or its affiliated unions. Committee requests that any organization desiring a float in the parade have its representatives meet with the committee for advice and assistance and receive permit from that committee."

The following unions will parade and are making preparations for presenting good turnouts:

Garment Cutters, Auto Mechanics, Warehousemen No. 860, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Lumber Clerks, Building Service Employees, Bartenders, Laborers, Musicians, Stove Mounters, Chauffeurs, District Councils of Carpenters and of Painters.

Committee meeting was attended by over 200 delegates and adjourned promptly at 8:25 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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SHELLEY-FOR-SENATOR BALL

Evidence that his friends who know him hold him in high esteem, plans have been completed for the Shelley-for-State-Senator dance in his honor at Dreamland Auditorium on Saturday night, with refreshments, entertainment, stage show—and the novelty of "no political speeches." George Creel of the Exposition bought the first ticket.

RELIC OF DARK AGES

An Eastern judge has promulgated the following unprecedented reasoning in classifying constitutional rights as absolute and qualified: "The complainant and his customers are in the exercise of their inherent or absolute rights (of property); the defendants can not be permitted to exercise their qualified right or privilege (of free speech) in such manner as will be destructive of the absolute rights of complainant and his customers."

Protect This Heritage!

"Here . . . on this soil
Began the kingdom, not of kings, but men!
Began the making of the world again;
Where equal rights and equal bonds were set;
Where all the people equal-franchised met;
Where doom was writ of privilege and crown;
Where human breath blew all the idols down;
Where crests were nought, where vulture flags
were furled,
And common men began to own the world."

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

Agreements Terminate Most N. L. R. B. Cases

From its first case in October, 1935, to May 1, 1938, the National Labor Relations Board has handled 10,447 labor disputes, involving 2,116,338 workers. These cases were disposed of in four ways:

Fifty-five per cent by agreement of both parties; 16 per cent dismissed by the board; 24 per cent were withdrawn by those who began the cases; 5 per cent in some other way, mainly by board decision and certification of representatives after elections, or by compliance, by dismissal or transfer to some other agencies.

Since 95 per cent of the cases were closed informally, only one in every twenty cases was subject to a public hearing.

In terms of the 2,116,338 workers involved in board closed cases these results show:

One million, one hundred ninety-seven thousand one hundred twenty-four workers were parties to the agreements which closed the cases; 216,305 had their cases dismissed; 541,841 had their cases withdrawn, and 161,068 were in cases formally decided by the board, transfer, etc.

Washington Federation

The Washington State Federation of Labor convention at Yakima adjourned on July 14, after completing one of the most important sessions in the history of that body. Of prime importance among all the subjects brought before it was the defeat of an anti-labor initiative measure. No stone will be left unturned to have this vicious measure rejected at the polls should sufficient signatures be certified to assure it a place on the ballot.

A spirited though friendly contest was staged for the selection of the 1939 convention city. Olympia and Centralia were the chief contenders, the latter city winning the honor.

BOILER MAKERS' NEW QUARTERS

J. Kowalski, secretary-treasurer of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers, Local No. 6, announces that the fast growth of that organization has necessitated the vacating of its offices in the Labor Temple, which it has outgrown, and removed to 3004 Sixteenth street, rooms 209 and 210, where its business is now being transacted.

PEACEFUL INTENTIONS

By German territory we mean every region of central Europe which is inhabited by Germans in more or less permanent settlements, and has received its cultural impulse from the German people. . . . The German Reich, the political area of the German people, includes only a small part of the German territory.—Credited to Nazi Official Handbook.

HAD NO QUARREL WITH GOD

A knotty old Yankee was in his garden one morning when the town's religious zealot, passing on horseback, called: "Brother, have you made your peace with God?" He didn't hear and inquired: "What say?" The question was repeated and, resting on his hoe, he drawled: "We ain't come to no open break yit!"—New York "American."

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June 30, 1938

ASSETS \$173,589,607.86 DEPOSITS \$158,165,238.41

Cash	\$13,656,515.22
Bonds and Other Securities	\$77,609,973.73
Loans on Real Estate	\$78,421,518.98
Other Real Estate	\$844,802.89

TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT \$14,772,713.11

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MISSION BRANCH, Mission and Twenty-First Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH, Clement Street and Seventh Avenue
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH, West Portal Avenue and Ulloa Street
FILLMORE BRANCH, 1528 Fillmore Street
BURLINGAME BRANCH, 1435 Burlingame Ave., Burlingame

Can Strike Settled

As the result of the acceptance of a compromise agreement by an overwhelming vote of the strikers, men who have been on strike since June 23 against the American Can Company in plants in several California communities were to return to work yesterday. Fifteen hundred men will be re-employed, it is reported.

In both San Francisco and Oakland all strikers return to work at once.

The vote to return to work in Sacramento was unanimous, in Oakland it was 75-15 in favor and in San Francisco it was 157-13 in favor. Los Angeles voted "by a heavy majority" in favor of the committee recommendation.

The plan approved by the membership returned 150 men to work in Los Angeles yesterday, fifty more to be added each week until August 15, when all strikers will have been returned to employment.

Sacramento begins with fifteen, all others to return by August 15. "Strikebreakers" are to be discharged to make room for the returning strikers.

Settlement of the strike will automatically return to work 450 employees of the Pittsburgh tin mill of the Columbia Steel Company, which was forced to suspend operations as an outgrowth of the can company union action.

Columbia Steel officials explained the American Can Company is the tin mill's largest customer. The strike had swamped its storehouses.

FOREST FIRE CAUTION

Protection of scenic and recreational assets in the forested areas of the state by carefulness in handling campfires and disposing of burning matches and tobacco was urged upon the motoring public in a statement this week by the California State Automobile Association.

GUILD SUPPORTS INVESTIGATION

The American Newspaper Guild, through the "Guild Reporter," its official paper, has seconded calls for an investigation of the nation's press originally suggested by the New York "Daily News."

FEDERAL THEATER PROJECT

One of the weirdest—and most interesting—mysteries ever to be presented on an American stage was seen by a packed house at the Alcazar Monday night when the Federal Theater opened with "Night Must Fall."

Conquering the Air

(I. L. N. S.)

On December 17, 1903, a man was carried through the air in a heavier-than-air machine. He was up for twenty seconds, and traveled a little over 1100 feet—and the age of aviation began.

Nothing else, not even radio, has shown such an astounding speed of growth. The airplane was ten and a half years old when the world war began; and everyone knows something of the part which it played in that contest. It was sixteen years old when the NC4, a United States naval plane, crossed the Atlantic by the Azores route, in May, 1919. It was only a month older when John Alcock and A. W. Brown, two British fliers, crossed from Newfoundland to Ireland. It was twenty-

four when Lindberg flew from New York to Paris in 1927; twenty-six when Byrd went by air to the South Pole and back to camp; twenty-eight when Wiley Post and Harold Gatty flew around the northern hemisphere—and now, Howard Hughes. And all this in less than thirty-five years.

Around the northern hemisphere, for you can't go 'round the earth until you either follow the equator or cross it twice on the trip.

* * *

Man has dreamed of flying, masterful, directed flying, for untold centuries—from the days of the Greek legend of how Icarus made himself a pair of wings, but flew too close to the sun so the wax with which he stuck 'em on was melted. But he has had this kind of flying for only one generation.

Flying in lighter-than-air machines is much older, and has made much less progress. The first flight of this kind was that of the Montgolfier brothers, who, in 1783, sent up a balloon filled with hot air and carrying a sheep, a dog and a rooster. Another man, De Rozier, went up the same year; but he, too, went where the breeze carried him. The first dirigible lighter-than-air craft came in 1852; and in thirty-two years—almost the same time that the airplane has been developing—it had reached a possible speed of less than fifteen miles an hour.

* * *

These were French devices. Later the German Zeppelin came—the best of its kind. Count Zeppelin thought his craft would win the war. Of the sixty-four Zeppelins that Germany built, six were captured, seventeen shot down and thirty-four destroyed by wind, weather or accident. And the record of dirigibles in time of peace is fairly plastered with accidents.

Nature has developed some marvelous flying machines. The humming bird is the envy of aviation engineers; scores of soaring birds do their task with more easy sureness than we have yet learned. But nature has never made a strong flyer that was lighter than air, and, so far, man hasn't, either.

* * *

Howard Hughes crossed the Atlantic at an average speed of 218 miles an hour. In more exact terms, he flew at a rate of 3.63 miles a minute, or 319 feet a second. Compared with the speed of the first heavier-than-air planes, what does the future hold?

A TEMPERANCE LESSON

"I strongly object to the custom of christening ships with champagne," said a clergyman to a lawyer who was a strong temperance advocate. "I don't," replied the lawyer. "I think there's a temperance lesson in it." "How can that be?" "Well, immediately after the first bottle of wine the ship takes to the water and sticks to it ever after!"

—Ex.

Whitney's Defiance

(Excerpt from Memorandum of Rail Wage Conference)

President Whitney (of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen) reminded the carriers that we should be able to differ on these matters without the employees being accused of being disloyal. He further reminded the carriers that on March 24, 1938, they had met with their employees and had worked out a program of relief for the railroad industry on which both parties had agreed sincerely to co-operate, but that before the co-operative program could be executed the railroads filed notices for a 15 per cent wage cut. Whitney then told the carriers, "You can't slap your employees in the face and expect them to kiss your feet."

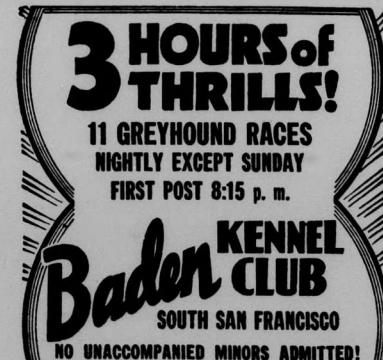
Whitney further declared: "Our states have humane laws that protect dumb animals—horses, mules and swine—and, thank God! the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is strong enough to protect the train and yard men of this country, their families, their homes and their firesides. I again urge you to withdraw your wage-cut demand, for you don't have one chance in a hundred to win your case. Come back here next Tuesday and tell us that you will stop going against public opinion, human welfare and social progress."

Mr. Enochs (chairman of the carriers' committee) then declared that the wage-cut demand would not be withdrawn, to which President Whitney replied:

"The message my men send to you is this: 'You shall not pass.'"

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Business in every category feels to some extent the distribution of millions of dollars in unemployment compensation checks to benefit claimants. This statement was made by Carl L. Hyde, executive-director of the Department of Employment at Sacramento, who said that that up to June 30 a total of 1,035,928 unemployment compensation checks had been distributed in California, representing a total of \$9,890,497.61. In June alone, 271,343 checks were distributed, representing \$2,558,077.32.



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